

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
6 September 2002 (06.09.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/069306 A2

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G09F**

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/US02/04801**

(22) International Filing Date: 19 February 2002 (19.02.2002)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/270,441 21 February 2001 (21.02.2001) US

(71) Applicant: **COLOR KINETICS INCORPORATED**
[US/US]; 10 Milk Street, Suite 1100, Boston, MA 02108 (US).

(72) Inventors: **LYS, Ihor, A.**; 476 Beacon Street, Apartment 6, Boston, MA 02115 (US). **MORGAN, Frederick**; 157

Butler Road, Quincy, MA 01970 (US). **DUCHARME, Alfred**; 27 Patrick Road, Tewksbury, MA 01876 (US). **CHEMEL, Brian**; 260 Lafayette Street #2, Salem, MA 01970 (US).

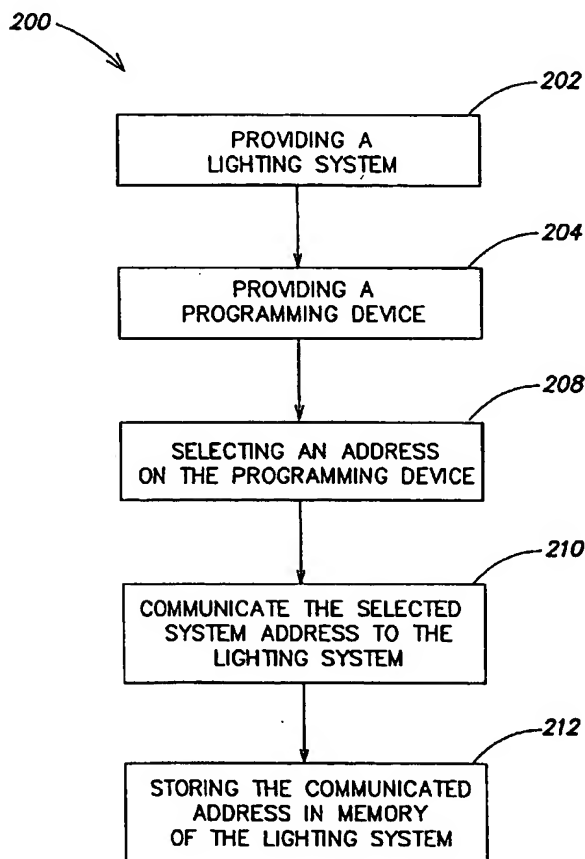
(74) Agent: **TEJA, Joseph, Jr.**; Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210 (US).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROGRAMMING ILLUMINATION DEVICES**



(57) Abstract: Methods and apparatus for specifying and/or assigning one or more addresses in a lighting system. In one example, a user interface is coupled to a programming device that is adapted to provide one or more selected addresses to a programmable lighting system, based on user input via the user interface. The system is also adapted to store the one or more selected addresses in memory.

WO 02/069306 A2



Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR,
GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent
(BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG).

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Published:

- *without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report*

**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROGRAMMING ILLUMINATION
DEVICES**

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates generally to systems and methods for programming illumination systems. More particularly, various embodiments of the present invention relate to systems and methods for programming one or more addresses for addressable lighting systems.

Description of Related Art

10 With the advent of digital lighting technologies, it is becoming increasingly popular to create lighting systems of light-emitting diode (LED) based lighting devices, as described for example in U.S. Patent No. 6,016,038, U.S. Patent No. 6,150,774 and U.S. Patent No. 6,166,496. Numerous lighting effects can be created with such systems, and one or more LED based lighting devices can be interconnected and coordinated,
15 through a network for example, to execute the lighting effects (e.g., to create a rainbow chase down a hallway or corridor).

 In one example of a lighting system, a data stream containing packets of information is communicated to multiple lighting devices. At least some of the multiple lighting devices may receive all of the packets of information, but a given lighting device
20 receiving the packets may only respond to those packets that are addressed particularly to it. Once an appropriately addressed packet of information is received, the lighting device may read and execute the commands. This arrangement typically requires that at least some of the lighting devices have at least one address, and that these addresses need to be unique with respect to other lighting devices of the system.

25 In some conventional systems similar to the lighting system described above, addresses for lighting devices typically are specified or assigned by setting switches on each of the lighting devices during installation. This procedure of settings switches tends to be time consuming and error prone.

Lighting systems for theatres, entertainment, retail and architectural venues such as casinos, theme parks, stores, malls, etc., generally require elaborate lighting instrumentation and, in addition, some type of network infrastructure to control the lights. One significant task of a lighting system designer generally includes

5 configuration of the system once all of the lighting devices are in place. In some conventional systems, this configuration process involves going to each instrument or lighting fixture and specifying or assigning the network address of each unit, through the use of switches or dials for example, and then determining the setup and corresponding element on a lighting board or computer. Two people usually accomplish this and,

10 depending on the distance, use walkie-talkies and enter into a lot of back and forth discussion during the process. With sufficient planning and coordination this address selection and setting can be done a priori but still requires substantial time and effort

This task can take many hours depending on the locations. For example, a new amusement park ride may use hundreds of lighting fixtures, each of which is controlled

15 over a network and are neither line-of-sight to each other or to any single point. Each one must be identified and a correspondence made between the light and its setting on the lighting control board. Mix-ups and confusion are common during this process.

As discussed above, conventional networked lighting devices have their addresses set through a series of physical switches such as dials, dipswitches or buttons.

20 Typically, these devices have to be individually set to particular addresses and this process can be cumbersome.

Summary of the Invention

In various embodiments, methods and systems are provided for multicolored

25 illumination and, more particularly, for programming illumination devices in lighting systems.

For example, one embodiment of the invention is directed to a method for assigning at least one address in a lighting system. The method of this embodiment comprises steps of selecting the at least one address via a user interface of a

programming device, communicating the selected at least one address from the programming device to the lighting system, and storing the at least one selected address in memory in the lighting system.

Another embodiment of the invention is directed to a method for selecting an address in a system including a lighting system and a programming device. The programming device comprises a processor, a user interface associated with the processor adapted to receive user input, and a communication port associated with the processor and adapted to communicate with the lighting system. The method comprises steps of selecting an address on the programming device using the user interface, and communicating the selected address from the programming device through the communication port.

Another embodiment of the invention is directed to a method for setting at least one address of a lighting system. The lighting system comprises memory, a processor associated with the memory, and a communication port associated with the processor adapted to communicate with a remote programming device. The method comprises steps of receiving via the communication port at least one address from the remote programming device, and storing the received at least one address in the memory.

Another embodiment of the invention is directed to a system. The system comprises a lighting system including memory and a processor associated with the memory, a programming device comprising a second processor, and a user interface associated with the second processor and adapted to receive user input to select an address. The programming device is adapted to communicate the selected address to the lighting system. The lighting system is adapted to receive the address and store the address in the memory.

Another embodiment of the invention is directed to a programming device comprising a processor and a user interface associated with the processor and adapted to receive user input to select an address. The programming device is adapted to communicate the selected address from the programming device to a remote lighting system.

Another embodiment of the invention is directed to a lighting system, comprising memory and a processor associated with the memory; wherein the lighting system is adapted to receive an address from a remote programming device and to store the received address in the memory.

5 Another embodiment of the invention is directed to a method for selecting a mode of a lighting system. The method comprises a step of providing a lighting system wherein the lighting system comprises memory, a processor associated with the memory, and a communication port associated with the processor adapted to communicate with a programming device, wherein at least two lighting modes are stored in the memory. The
10 method also comprises a step of providing a programming device wherein the programming device comprises a second processor, a user interface adapted to receive user input and communicate with the second processor, and a second communication port associated with the second processor adapted to communicate with the lighting system. The method further comprises steps of reading the at least two modes from the
15 memory using the programming device, and having a user select at least one mode from the at least two modes using the user interface.

Another embodiment of the invention is directed to a method, in a system including a lighting system and a programming device, for selecting at least one lighting mode of the lighting system. The lighting system comprises memory, a processor
20 associated with the memory, and a communication port associated with the processor adapted to communicate with the programming device, wherein at least two lighting modes are stored in the memory. The programming device comprises a second processor, a user interface adapted to receive user input and communicate with the second processor, a second memory and a second communication port associated with
25 the second processor adapted to communicate with the lighting system. The method comprises steps of selecting a mode indicator on the programming device using the user interface, and communicating the selected mode indicator from the programming device to the lighting system.

Another embodiment of the invention is directed to a method, in a system
30 including a lighting system and a programming device, for downloading at least one

mode to the lighting system. The lighting system comprises memory, a processor associated with the memory, and a communication port associated with the processor adapted to communicate with the programming device. The programming device comprises a second processor, a user interface adapted to receive user input and
5 communicate with the second processor, a second memory and a second communication port associated with the second processor adapted to communicate with the lighting system, wherein at least one mode is stored in the second memory. The method comprises steps of communicating the at least one mode from the programming device to the lighting system, and storing the at least one mode in the memory of the lighting
10 system.

Brief Description of the Figures

The following figures depict certain illustrative embodiments of the invention in which like reference numerals refer to like elements. These depicted embodiments are to
15 be understood as illustrative of the invention and not as limiting in any way.

Figure 1 is a lighting system according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 illustrates a process flow diagram for programming a lighting device according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

20 Figure 3 illustrates a programming device and a lighting system according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description

The description below pertains to several illustrative embodiments of the
25 invention. Although many variations of the invention may be envisioned by one skilled in the art, such variations and improvements are intended to fall within the compass of this disclosure. Thus, the scope of the invention is not to be limited in any way by the disclosure below.

A device according to one embodiment of the present invention may be used to set (e.g., specify, assign) the address of an illumination device. For example, many lighting installations have hundreds of LED based lighting devices and these lighting devices may be connected through a network. Lighting control information may be sent
5 over the network and each of the lighting devices may be waiting for addressed instructions. The data may be in the form of a data stream where lighting control information is communicated to all of the lighting devices. The data stream may be broken up into packets where each packet includes an address. Another example of data format is when the position of the data within the data stream indicates its address (e.g.
10 DMX protocol). When a lighting device receives a data packet that is addressed to it the lighting device may read and execute the instructions. This technique is taught in U.S. Patent 6,016,038.

According to one embodiment of the invention, Applicants have recognized and appreciated that, rather than setting dip switches on every lighting device, it would be
15 much easier and faster to attach a lighting device to a programming device and load an address into the lighting device from the programming device. This may take the form of generating an address at the programming device, and then sending the address to the lighting device.

LED based lighting systems may be preprogrammed with several lighting
20 routines for use in a non-networked mode. For example, the switches on the lighting device may be set such that the lighting device produces a solid color, a program that slowly changes the color of the illumination throughout the visible spectrum over a few minutes, or a program designed to change the illumination characteristics quickly or even strobe the light. Generally, the switches used to set the address of the lighting system
25 may also be used to set the system into a preprogrammed non-networked lighting control mode. Each lighting control programs may also have adjustable parameters that are adjusted by switch settings.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, one or more of these functions can also be set using a programming device according to the principles of the
30 invention. For example, a user interface may be provided in the programming device to

allow the selection of a program in the lighting system, adjust a parameter of a program in the lighting system, set a new program in the lighting system, or make another setting in the lighting system. By communicating to the lighting system through a programming device according to the principles of the invention, a program could be selected and an
5 adjustable parameter could be set. The lighting device can then execute the program without the need of setting switches.

Applicants also have appreciated and recognized that another problem with setting switches for such a program selection is that the switches do not provide an intuitive user interface. The user may have to look to a table in a manual to find the
10 particular switch setting for a particular program, whereas a programming device according to one embodiment of the present invention may contain a user interface screen. The user interface may display information relating to a program, a program parameter or other information relating to the illumination device. The programmer may read information from the illumination apparatus and provide this information of the user
15 interface screen.

A method of setting the address of a lighting system according to one embodiment of the present invention may include plugging the programming device into the lighting system. The programming device may also power the lighting system. Upon attachment of the programming device the lighting device may power up. A knob
20 on the user interface of the programming device may be rotated to select a program, program parameter, or address mode. After the program has been selected, a parameter may then be selected and set. After the address mode has been selected, an address may be selected and set. The programming device may also automatically increment the address to provide quick setting of many lighting systems in an installation.

25 According to one embodiment, the lighting device can also be programmed to log the activities such as address setting, program selection, parameter setting or other settings. This may be useful in retrieving information at a later time. For example, many lighting devices have a unique identifier (e.g. a serial number) and this serial number could be retrieved along with the address settings and changes to the address setting.
30 This information may be retrievable from a central computer operating the lighting

network for example. This information could be used to locate the particular lighting device on the network by the serial number. This may be useful in the event the lighting device has to be changed for example.

According to one embodiment, when the lighting device is removed from the network, the central controller, or master controller, may be monitoring the network and realize the lighting device has been removed. When the next lighting device is attached to the system, at a similar location with respect to other lighting devices, the central system or master device may automatically set the address. Other information may also be retrieved from the lighting device such as date of manufacture, calibration information, color settings or other information. The lighting network may also use this information. For example, a network may retrieve information from a lighting device; subsequently the lighting device may malfunction and be replaced. The new lighting device may be of a newer version and as a result it may be much brighter than the original device. The network system could compare the information gathered from the original lighting device and compare it to the information gathered from the replacement device and then adjust the replacement device accordingly.

Figure 1 illustrates a lighting system 100 according to one embodiment of the present invention. Lighting system 100 may include one or more LEDs 104A, 104B, and 104C. In an embodiment, the LEDs 104A, 104B, and 104C may produce different colors (e.g. 104A red, 104B green, and 104C blue). The lighting system 100 may also include a processor 102 wherein the processor 102 may independently control the output of the LEDs 104A, 104B, and 104C. The processor may generate control signals to run the LEDs such as pulse modulated signals, pulse width modulated signals (PWM), pulse amplitude modulated signals, analog control signals or other control signals to vary the output of the LEDs. In an embodiment, the processor may control other circuitry to control the output of the LEDs. The LEDs may be provided in strings of more than one LED that are controlled as a group and the processor 102 may control more than one string of LEDs. A person with ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that there are many systems and methods that could be used to operate the LED(s) and or LED string(s) and the present invention encompasses such systems and methods.

A lighting system 100 according to one embodiment of the present invention may generate a range of colors within a color spectrum. For example, the lighting system 100 may be provided with a plurality of LEDs (e.g. 104A – C) and the processor 102 may control the output of the LEDs such that the light from two or more of the LEDs combine
5 to produce a mixed colored light. Such a lighting system may be used in a variety of applications including displays, room illumination, decorative illumination, special effects illumination, direct illumination, indirect illumination or any other application where it would be desirable. Many such lighting systems may be networked together to form large networked lighting applications.

10 In one embodiment, the LEDs 104 and or other components comprising a lighting system 100 may be arranged in a housing 312. The housing 312 may be adapted to provide illumination to an area and may be arranged to provide linear lighting patterns, circular lighting patterns, rectangular, square or other lighting patterns within a space or environment. For example, a linear arrangement may be provided at the upper edge of a
15 wall along the wall-ceiling interface and the light may be projected down the wall or along the ceiling to generate certain lighting effects. In another embodiment, the intensity of the generated light may be sufficient to provide a surface (e.g. a wall) with enough light that the lighting effects can be seen in general ambient lighting conditions. In an embodiment, such a housed lighting system may be used as a direct view lighting
20 system. For example, such a housed lighting system may be mounted on the exterior of a building where an observer may view the lighted section of the lighting system directly. The housing may include diffusing, or other, optics such that the light from the LED(s) 104 is projected through the optics. This may aid in the mixing, redirecting or otherwise changing the light patterns generated by the LEDs. The LED(s) 104 may be arranged
25 within the housing 312, on the housing 312 or otherwise mounted as desired in the particular application.

The lighting system 100 may also include memory 114 wherein one or more lighting programs and or data may be stored. The lighting system 100 may also include a user interface 118 used to change and or select the lighting effects displayed by the
30 lighting system 100. The communication between the user interface and the processor

may be accomplished through wired or wireless transmission. The lighting system 100 may also be associated with a network such that the lighting system 100 responds to network data. For example, the processor 102 may be an addressable processor that is associated with a network. Network data may be communicated through a wired or
5 wireless network and the addressable processor may be 'listening' to the data stream for commands that pertain to it. Once the processor 'hears' data addressed to it, it may read the data and change the lighting conditions according to the received data. For example, the memory 114 in the lighting system 100 may be loaded with a table of lighting control signals that correspond with data the processor 102 receives. Once the processor 102
10 receives data from a network, user interface, or other source, the processor may select the control signals that correspond to the data and control the LED(s) accordingly. The received data may also initiate a lighting program to be executed by the processor 102 or modify a lighting program or control data or otherwise control the light output of the lighting system 100. In another embodiment, the processor 102 may be a non-networked
15 processor. The microprocessor may be associated with memory 114 for example such that the processor executes a lighting program that was stored in memory.

The lighting system 100 may also include sensors and or transducers and or other signal generators (collectively referred to hereinafter as sensors). The sensors may be associated with the processor 102 through wired or wireless transmission systems. Much
20 like the user interface and network control systems, the sensor(s) may provide signals to the processor and the processor may respond by selecting new LED control signals from memory 114, modifying LED control signals, generating control signals, or otherwise change the output of the LED(s).

While the LEDs 104A, 104B, and 104C in figure 1 are indicated as red, green and
25 blue, it should be understood that the LED(s) in a system according to the present invention might be any color including white, ultraviolet, infrared or other colors within the electromagnetic spectrum. As used herein, the term "LED" should be understood to include light emitting diodes of all types, light emitting polymers, semiconductor dies that produce light in response to current, organic LEDs, electro-luminescent strips, and
30 other such systems. In an embodiment, an "LED" may refer to a single light emitting

diode having multiple semiconductor dies that are individually controlled. It should also be understood that the term "LED" does not restrict the package type of the LED. The term "LED" includes packaged LEDs, non-packaged LEDs, surface mount LEDs, chip on board LEDs and LEDs of all other configurations. The term "LED" also includes
5 LEDs packaged or associated with material (e.g. a phosphor) wherein the material may convert energy from the LED to a different wavelength.

An LED system is one type of illumination source. As used herein "illumination source" should be understood to include all illumination sources, including LED systems, as well as incandescent sources, including filament lamps, pyro-luminescent sources,
10 such as flames, candle-luminescent sources, such as gas mantles and carbon arch radiation sources, as well as photo-luminescent sources, including gaseous discharges, fluorescent sources, phosphorescence sources, lasers, electro-luminescent sources, such as electro-luminescent lamps, light emitting diodes, and cathode luminescent sources using electronic satiation, as well as miscellaneous luminescent sources including
15 galvano-luminescent sources, crystallo-luminescent sources, kine-luminescent sources, thermo-luminescent sources, triboluminescent sources, sonoluminescent sources, and radioluminescent sources. Illumination sources may also include luminescent polymers capable of producing primary colors.

The term "illuminate" should be understood to refer to the production of a
20 frequency of radiation by an illumination source. The term "color" should be understood to refer to any frequency of radiation within a spectrum; that is, a "color," as used herein, should be understood to encompass frequencies not only of the visible spectrum, but also frequencies in the infrared and ultraviolet areas of the spectrum, and in other areas of the electromagnetic spectrum.

25 The lighting system 100 may also include a communication port 124 adapted to communicate with a programming device. The communication port may be adapted to receive and or transmit data through wired or wireless transmission. In an embodiment of the invention, information received through the communication port 124 may relate to address information and the lighting system 100 may be adapted to receive and then store
30 the address information in the memory 114. The lighting system 100 may be adapted to

use the stored address as its address for use when receiving data from network data. For example, the lighting system 100 may be connected to a network where network data is communicated. The lighting system may monitor the data communicated on the network and respond to data it 'hears' that correspond to the address stored in the lighting systems
5 100 memory 114. The memory 114 may be any type of memory including, but not limited to, non-volatile memory. A person skilled in the art would appreciate that there are many systems and methods for communicating to addressable lighting fixtures through networks (e.g. U.S. Patent 6,016,038) and the present invention is not limited to a particular system or method.

10 In one embodiment, the lighting system 100 may be adapted to select a given lighting program, modify a parameter of a lighting program, or otherwise make a selection or modification or generate certain lighting control signals based on the data received from a programming device.

Figure 3 illustrates a programming device 300 in communicative association with
15 a lighting system 100. The programming device 300 may include a processor 302, a user interface 304 associated with the processor 302, a communication port 306 in association with the processor 302, and memory 308 associated with the processor 302. The communication port 306 may be arranged to communicate a data signal to and or from the lighting system 100 and the lighting system 100 may be adapted to receive and or
20 transmit the data signal. For example, the communication port 306 may be arranged to communicate data via wired transmission and the communication port 124 of the lighting system 100 may be arranged to receive the wired transmission. Likewise, the communication ports may be arranged to communicate through wireless transmission.

The programming device processor 302 may be associated with a user interface
25 304 such that the user interface 304 can be used to generate an address in the processor 302. The user interface 304 may be used to communicate a signal to the processor and the processor may, in turn, generate an address and or select an address from the memory 308. In an embodiment, the user interface may be used to generate or select a starting address and the programming device may then be arranged to automatically generate the
30 next address. For example, a user may select a new address by making a selection on the

user interface and then the address may be communicated to a lighting system 100. Following the transmission of the address, a new address may be selected and or generated to be transmitted to the next lighting system 100. Of course the actual timing of the selection and or generation of the new address is not critical and may actually be
5 generated prior to the transmission of the previous address or at any other appropriate time. This method of generating addresses may be useful in situations where the user wants to address more than one lighting systems 100. For example, the user may have a row of one hundred lighting systems 100 and may desire the first such lighting system include the address number one thousand. The user may select the address one thousand
10 on the programming device and cause the programming device to communicate the address to the lighting system. Then the programming device may automatically generate the next address in the desired progression (e.g. one thousand one). This newly generated address (e.g. one thousand one) may then be communicated to the next lighting system in the row. This eliminates the repeated selection of the new addresses and
15 automates one more step for the user. The addresses may be selected / generated in any desired pattern (e.g. incrementing by two, three, etc.).

The term "processor" should be understood to encompass all electrical circuits used to perform the desired function. For example, in an embodiment, the processor may be a microprocessor, specialized IC, computer chip or other platform where processing
20 can be achieved. In an embodiment, the processor may be associated with memory such that the processor can execute a program that is stored in the memory. In another embodiment, the processor may comprise switch(es), register(s), shift register(s), converter(s) and the like to perform the required processing. For example, the processor may be a switch or plurality of switches. Once the programming device is
25 communicatively associated with a lighting system, the switches may be opened and closed in a pattern to effectuate the desired communication. In an embodiment, the programming device may be intended to select a program, set an address or perform some other function. The programming device may be associated with the light and the processor in the programming device may close a switch and the light may recognize the
30 switch was closed and then the light may make a selection based on the switch closure.

These are just a few examples of how a processor may function in a system according to the principles of the present invention. It should be understood that there are many processors and processing methods that could be used in a system according to the present invention and such processors and methods are encompassed by the present invention.

The programming device may be arranged to store a selected / generated address in its memory to be recalled later for transmission to a lighting system. For example, a user may have a number of lighting systems to program and he may want to preprogram the memory of the programming device with a set of addresses because he knows in advance the lighting systems he is going to program. He may have a layout planned and it may be desirable to select an address, store it in memory, and then select a new address to be place in memory. This system of selecting and storing addresses could place a long string of addresses in memory. Then he could begin to transmit the address information to the lighting systems in the order in which he loaded the addresses.

The programming device 300 may include a user interface 304 and the user interface may be associated with the processor 302. The user interface 304 may be an interface, button, switch, dial, slider, encoder, analog to digital converter, digital to analog converter, digital signal generator, or other user interface. The user interface 304 may be capable of accepting address information, program information, lighting show information, or other information or signals used to control an illumination device. The device may communicate with a lighting device upon receipt of user interface information. The user interface information may also be stored in memory and be communicated from the memory to an illumination device. The user interface 304 may also contain a screen for the displaying of information. The screen may be a screen, LCD, plasma screen, backlit display, edgelit display, monochrome screen, color screen, screen, or any other type of display.

Figure 2 illustrates a method for programming a lighting system 200 according to one embodiment of the present invention. The method may involve providing a lighting system 202, providing a programming device 204, selecting and or generating an address or other information on the programming device 208, communicating the selected and or

generated address the lighting system 210, and storing the communicated address in the memory of the lighting system 212.

Although many of the examples contained herein use LED based lighting devices as the lighting system, other illumination sources may be incorporated into the lighting system. These illumination sources may be associated with addressable controllers that require setting when incorporated as a part of the network and or have preprogrammed lighting control programs to be selected, modified or generated. A programming device according to the principles of the present invention may be used to program the address, or perform other functions as described herein, in these illumination sources as well.

Many of the embodiments illustrated herein involve setting an address in a lighting system 100. However, a method or system according to the principles of the present invention may involve selecting a mode, setting, program or other setting in the lighting system 100. An embodiment may also involve the modification of a mode, setting, program or other setting in the lighting system 100. In an embodiment, a programming device 300 may be used to select a preprogrammed mode in the lighting system 100. For example, a user may select a mode using a programming device 300 and then communicate the selection to the lighting system 100 wherein the lighting system 100 would then select the corresponding mode. The programming device 300 may be preset with modes corresponding to the modes in the lighting system 100. For example, the lighting system 100 may have four preprogrammed modes: color wash, static red, static green, static blue, and random color generation. The programming device 300 may have the same four mode selections available such that the user can make the selection on the programming device 300 and then communicate the selection to the lighting system 100. Upon receipt of the selection, the lighting system 100 may select the corresponding mode from memory for execution by the processor 102. In an embodiment, the programming device may have a mode indicator stored in its memory such that the mode indicator indicates a particular mode or lighting program or the like. For example, the programming device may have a mode indicator stored in memory indicating the selection and communication of such a mode indicator would initiate or set a mode in the lighting system corresponding to the indicator. An embodiment of the

present invention may involve using the programming device 300 to read the available selections from the lighting systems memory 114 and then present the available selections to the user. The user can then select the desired mode and communicate the selection back to the lighting system 100. In an embodiment, the lighting system may
5 receive the selection and initiate execution of the corresponding mode.

In one embodiment, the programming device 300 may be used to download a lighting mode, program, setting or the like to a lighting system 100. The lighting system 100 may store the lighting mode in its memory 114. The lighting system 100 may be arranged to execute the mode upon download and or the mode may be available for
10 selection at a later time. For example, the programming device 300 may have one or more lighting programs stored in its memory 308. A user may select one or more of the lighting programs on the programming device 300 and then cause the programming device 300 to download the selected program(s) to a lighting system 100. The lighting system 100 may then store the lighting program(s) in its memory 114. The lighting
15 system 100 and or downloaded program(s) may be arranged such that the lighting system's processor 102 executes one of the downloaded programs automatically.

While many of the embodiments described herein pertain to controlling or setting parameters of individual lighting systems, the present invention also encompasses controlling or setting parameters of more than one or groups of lighting systems. For
20 example, a lighting network may be comprised of strings of lighting systems. The individual lighting systems of the strings may be communicatively associated. A programming device according to the principles of the present invention may be used to communicate to one of the lighting systems in the string and the communication may be retransmitted or otherwise communicated to the other associated lighting systems. For
25 example, a programming device may send a first lighting system an address. The communication may initiate the first lighting system to communicate information to another lighting system. Of course, the first lighting system may modify the transmission, pass through the transmission or otherwise communicate the information to the other lighting system. The may be useful where many lighting systems are associated
30 and a user would like to communicate to more than one of them. The lighting systems

may be arranged in a string of one hundred lighting systems and the user could use a programming device according to the principles of the present invention to communicate an address to the first, or other, lighting system. The first lighting system may store the address number one and the remaining lighting systems in the lighting string may be
5 addressed sequentially or in some other pattern. In another embodiment, a lighting string may be associated with a control hub such that the hub can be sent information and the hub then sends information to its associated lighting system(s). Several hubs may be associated in a network. A programming device according to the principles of the present invention may be used to communicate to the hub or through the hub to the
10 associated lighting systems.

As used herein, the terms "wired" transmission, reception, and or communication should be understood to encompass wire, cable, optical, or any other type of communication where the devices are physically connected. As used herein, the terms "wireless" transmission, reception, and or communication should be understood to
15 encompass acoustical, RF, microwave, IR, and all other communication and or transmission systems where the devices are not physically connected.

All articles, patents, and other references set forth above are hereby incorporated by reference. While the invention has been disclosed in connection with the embodiments shown and described in detail, various equivalents, modifications, and
20 improvements will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art from the above description. Such equivalents, modifications, and improvements are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

CLAIMS

1. A method for assigning at least one address in a lighting system, comprising steps of:
selecting the at least one address via a user interface of a programming device;
5 communicating the selected at least one address from the programming device to
the lighting system; and
storing the at least one selected address in memory in the lighting system.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the lighting system comprises an LED lighting
10 system.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the lighting system comprises a lighting system that
generates a range of colors.
- 15 4. The method of claim 1 wherein the lighting system comprises an LED based lighting
system that generates a range of colors.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the lighting system comprises a lighting system with
at least one LED.
20
6. The method of claim 1 wherein the lighting system comprises a lighting system with
at least two different colored LEDs.
7. The method of claim 6 wherein the lighting system includes a processor that controls
25 at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs.
8. The method of claim 7 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at least
two different colored LEDs with a PWM signal.

9. The method of claim 7 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs with an analog signal.
10. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of communicating the at least one selected
5 address from the programming device to the lighting system is accomplished through wired transmission.
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of communicating the at least one selected address from the programming device to the lighting system is accomplished through
10 wireless transmission.
12. The method of claim 1 wherein the user interface is at least one of a dial, slider, switch, and button.
13. The method of claim 1 wherein the user interface further comprises a screen to
15 display information.
14. The method of claim 13 wherein the screen further comprises at least one of an LCD, plasma display and LED display.
20
15. The method of claim 1 wherein the memory further comprises non-volatile memory.
16. The method of claim 1 further comprising:
reading a unique identifier from the lighting system; and
25 communicating the unique identifier and the at least one selected address to a central controller.
17. The method of claim 16 wherein the unique identifier comprises a serial number.

18. The method of claim 1 wherein the programming device further comprises a second memory.
19. The method of claim 18 wherein the step of selecting the at least one address further
5 comprises a step of storing the selected address in the second memory.
20. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of selecting the at least one address
comprises a step of automatically generating a new address at the programming device.
- 10 21. A method for selecting an address in a system including a lighting system and a
programming device, the programming device comprising a processor, a user interface
associated with the processor adapted to receive user input, and a communication port
associated with the processor and adapted to communicate with the lighting system, the
method comprising steps of:
- 15 selecting an address on the programming device using the user interface; and
 communicating the selected address from the programming device through the
communication port.
22. The method of claim 21 wherein the lighting system further comprises an LED
20 lighting system.
23. The method of claim 21 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting
system that generates a range of colors.
- 25 24. The method of claim 21 wherein the lighting system further comprises an LED
based lighting system that generates a range of colors.
25. The method of claim 21 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting
system with at least one LED.

26. The method of claim 21 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting system with at least two different colored LEDs.

27. The method of claim 26 wherein the processor controls at least one of the at least
5 two different colored LEDs.

28. The method of claim 27 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs with a PWM signal.

10 29. The method of claim 27 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs with an analog signal.

30. The method of claim 21 wherein the communication port is adapted to communicate wired transmissions.

15

31. The method of claim 21 wherein the communication port is adapted to communicate wireless transmissions.

32. The method of claim 21 wherein the user interface is at least one of a dial, slider,
20 switch, and button.

33. The method of claim 21 wherein the user interface further comprises a screen to display information.

25 34. The method of claim 33 wherein the screen further comprises at least one of an LCD, plasma display and LED display.

35. The method of claim 21 wherein the programming device further comprises a memory wherein the memory is associated with the processor.

30

36. The method of claim 35 wherein the step of selecting an address on the programming device using the user interface further comprises storing the selected address in the memory.
- 5 37. The method of claim 21 wherein the step of selecting an address on the programming device using the user interface comprises arranging the programming device to automatically generating a new address.
38. A method for setting at least one address of a lighting system, the lighting system
10 comprising memory, a processor associated with the memory, and a communication port associated with the processor adapted to communicate with a remote programming device, the method comprising steps of:
- receiving via the communication port at least one address from the remote programming device; and
- 15 storing the received at least one address in the memory.
39. The method of claim 38 wherein the lighting system further comprises an LED lighting system.
- 20 40. The method of claim 38 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting system that generates a range of colors.
41. The method of claim 38 wherein the lighting system further comprises an LED based lighting system that generates a range of colors.
- 25 42. The method of claim 38 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting system with at least one LED.
43. The method of claim 38 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting
30 system with at least two different colored LEDs.

44. The method of claim 43 wherein the processor controls at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs.
45. The method of claim 44 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at least
5 two different colored LEDs with a PWM signal.
46. The method of claim 44 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs with an analog signal.
- 10 47. The method of claim 38 wherein the communication port is adapted to receive wired transmission.
48. The method of claim 38 wherein the communication port is adapted to receive wireless transmission.
- 15 49. A system, comprising:
a lighting system comprising memory and a processor associated with the memory;
a programming device comprising a second processor; and
20 a user interface associated with the second processor and adapted to receive user input to select an address;
wherein the programming device is adapted to communicate the selected address to the lighting system; and
wherein the lighting system is adapted to receive the address and store the address
25 in the memory.
50. The system of claim 49 wherein the lighting system further comprises an LED lighting system.

51. The system of claim 49 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting system that generates a range of colors.
52. The system of claim 49 wherein the lighting system further comprises an LED based
5 lighting system that generates a range of colors.
53. The system of claim 49 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting system with at least one LED.
- 10 54. The system of claim 49 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting system with at least two different colored LEDs.
55. The system of claim 54 wherein the processor controls at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs.
15
56. The system of claim 55 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs with a PWM signal.
57. The system of claim 55 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at least
20 two different colored LEDs with an analog signal.
58. The system of claim 49 wherein the programming device is adapted to communicate to the lighting system through wired transmission.
- 25 59. The system of claim 49 wherein the programming device is adapted to communicate to the lighting system through wireless transmission.
60. The system of claim 49 wherein the user interface is at least one of a dial, slider, switch, and button.
30

61. The system of claim 49 wherein the user interface further comprises a screen to display information.

62. The system of claim 61 wherein the screen further comprises at least one of an LCD,
5 plasma display and LED display.

63. The system of claim 49 wherein the memory further comprises non-volatile memory.

64. The system of claim 49 wherein the processor is adapted to read a unique identifier
10 from the lighting system.

65. The system of claim 64 wherein the unique identifier comprises a serial number.

66. The system of claim 49 wherein the programming device further comprises a second
15 memory wherein the second memory is associated with the second processor.

67. The system of claim 66 wherein the second processor is adapted to store a selected address in the second memory.

20 68. The system of claim 49 wherein the second processor is adapted to automatically generate a new address.

69. A programming device, comprising:

a processor; and

25 a user interface associated with the processor adapted to receive user input to select an address,

wherein the programming device is adapted to communicate the selected address from the programming device to a remote lighting system.

70. The device of claim 69 wherein the lighting system further comprises an LED lighting system.
71. The device of claim 69 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting
5 system that generates a range of colors.
72. The device of claim 69 wherein the lighting system further comprises an LED based lighting system that generates a range of colors.
- 10 73. The device of claim 69 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting system with at least one LED.
74. The device of claim 69 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting
15 system with at least two different colored LEDs.
75. The device of claim 74 wherein the processor controls at least one of the at least two
different colored LEDs.
- 20 76. The device of claim 75 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs with a PWM signal.
77. The device of claim 75 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs with an analog signal.
- 25 78. The device of claim 69 wherein the programming device is adapted to communicate the selected address from the programming device to a lighting system through wired transmission.

79. The device of claim 69 wherein the programming device is adapted to communicate the selected address from the programming device to a lighting system through wireless transmission.

5 80. The device of claim 69 wherein the user interface is at least one of a dial, slider, switch, and button.

81. The device of claim 69 wherein the user interface further comprises a screen to display information.

10

82. The device of claim 81 wherein the screen further comprises at least one of an LCD, plasma display and LED display.

83. The device of claim 69 wherein the programming device further comprises a
15 memory wherein the memory is associated with the processor.

84. The device of claim 83 wherein the programming device is further adapted to store the selected address in the memory.

20 85. The system of claim 49 wherein the processor is adapted to automatically generate a new address.

86. A lighting system, comprising:

memory and a processor associated with the memory; wherein the lighting system
25 is adapted to receive an address from a remote programming device and to store the received address in the memory.

87. The system of claim 86 wherein the lighting system further comprises an LED lighting system.

30

88. The system of claim 86 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting system that generates a range of colors.

89. The system of claim 86 wherein the lighting system further comprises an LED based
5 lighting system that generates a range of colors.

90. The system of claim 86 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting system with at least one LED.

10 91. The system of claim 86 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting system with at least two different colored LEDs.

92. The system of claim 91 wherein the processor controls at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs.

15

93. The system of claim 92 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs with a PWM signal.

94. The system of claim 92 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at least
20 two different colored LEDs with an analog signal.

95. The system of claim 86 wherein the lighting system is adapted to receive an address from a remote programming device through wired transmission.

25 96. The system of claim 86 wherein the lighting system is adapted to receive an address from a remote programming device through wireless transmission.

97. A method for selecting a mode of a lighting system, comprising:

providing a lighting system wherein the lighting system comprises memory, a
30 processor associated with the memory, and a communication port associated with the

processor adapted to communicate with a programming device; wherein at least two lighting modes are stored in the memory;

providing a programming device wherein the programming device comprises a second processor, a user interface adapted to receive user input and communicate with the second processor, and a second communication port associated with the second processor adapted to communicate with the lighting system;

reading the at least two modes from the memory using the programming device;

and

having a user select at least one mode from the at least two modes using the user interface.

98. The method of 97 wherein the step of reading the at least two modes from the memory using the programming device comprises reading a mode indicator from the memory using the programming device; and

the step of having a user select at least one mode from the at least two modes using the user interface comprises having a user select at least one mode from the at least two mode indicators using the user interface.

99. The method of claim 97 further comprising the step of communicating the selected mode to the lighting system.

100. The method of claim 98 wherein the at least two lighting modes comprise at least two lighting programs.

101. The method of claim 97 wherein the communication port and the second communication port are adapted to communicate through wired transmission.

102. The method of claim 97 wherein the communication port and the second communication port are adapted to communicate through wireless transmission.

-30-

103. The method of claim 102 wherein the wireless transmission comprises at least one of radio frequency (RF), infrared (IR), microwave, acoustic, and electromagnetic transmission

5 104. The method of claim 101 wherein the wired transmission comprises at least one of wired, cable, network, and optical transmission.

105. The method of claim 97 wherein the lighting system further comprises an LED lighting system.

10

106. The system of claim 97 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting system that generates a range of colors.

107. The system of claim 97 wherein the lighting system further comprises an LED
15 based lighting system that generates a range of colors.

108. The system of claim 97 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting system with at least one LED.

20 109. The system of claim 97 wherein the lighting system further comprises a lighting system with at least two different colored LEDs.

110. The system of claim 109 wherein the processor controls at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs.

25

111. The system of claim 110 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at least two different colored LEDs with a PWM signal.

112. The system of claim 110 wherein the processor controls the at least one of the at
30 least two different colored LEDs with an analog signal.

113. In a system including a lighting system and a programming device, the lighting system comprising memory, a processor associated with the memory, and a communication port associated with the processor adapted to communicate with the programming device, wherein at least two lighting modes are stored in the memory, the programming device comprising a second processor, a user interface adapted to receive user input and communicate with the second processor, a second memory and a second communication port associated with the second processor adapted to communicate with the lighting system, a method for selecting at least one lighting mode of the lighting system, comprising steps of:

selecting a mode indicator on the programming device using the user interface;
and

communicating the selected mode indicator from the programming device to the lighting system.

15

114. The method of claim 113 further comprising: initiating the execution of at least one lighting mode on the processor upon receipt of the mode indicator from the programming device.

115. The method of claim 113 wherein the at least two lighting modes comprise at least two lighting programs.

116. In a system including a lighting system and a programming device, the lighting system comprising memory, a processor associated with the memory, and a communication port associated with the processor adapted to communicate with the programming device, the programming device comprising a second processor, a user interface adapted to receive user input and communicate with the second processor, a second memory and a second communication port associated with the second processor adapted to communicate with the lighting system, wherein at least one mode is stored in

25

the second memory, a method for downloading the at least one mode to the lighting system, comprising steps of:

communicating the at least one mode from the programming device to the lighting system; and

5 storing the at least one mode in the memory of the lighting system.

117. The method of claim 116 wherein the memory comprises non-volatile memory.

118. The method of claim 116 wherein the step of communicating the at least one mode
10 from the programming device to the lighting system is accomplished through wired transmission.

119. The method of claim 116 wherein the step of communicating the at least one mode from the programming device to the lighting system is accomplished through wireless
15 transmission.

120. The method of claim 116 wherein the programming device comprises a hand-held programming device.

1/3

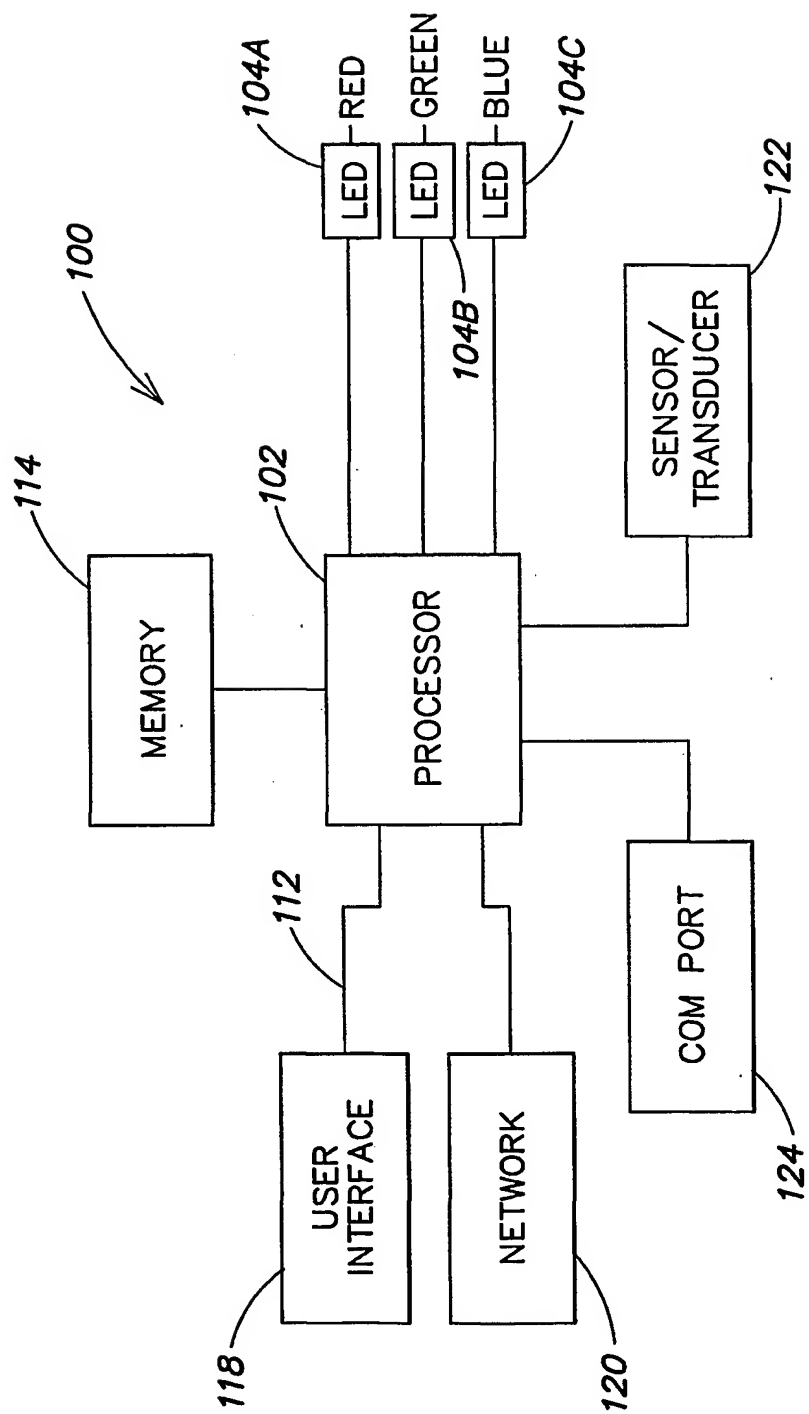
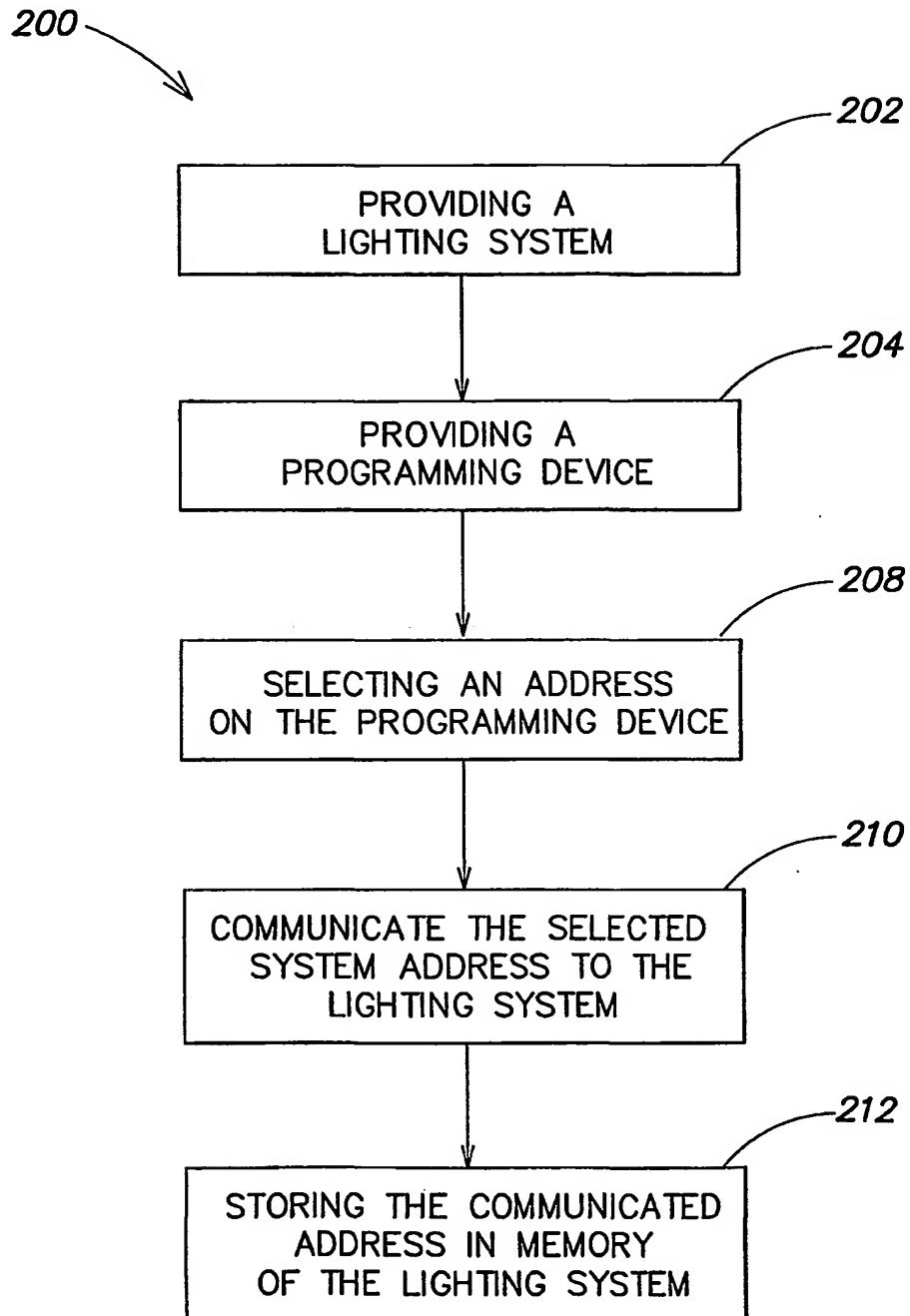
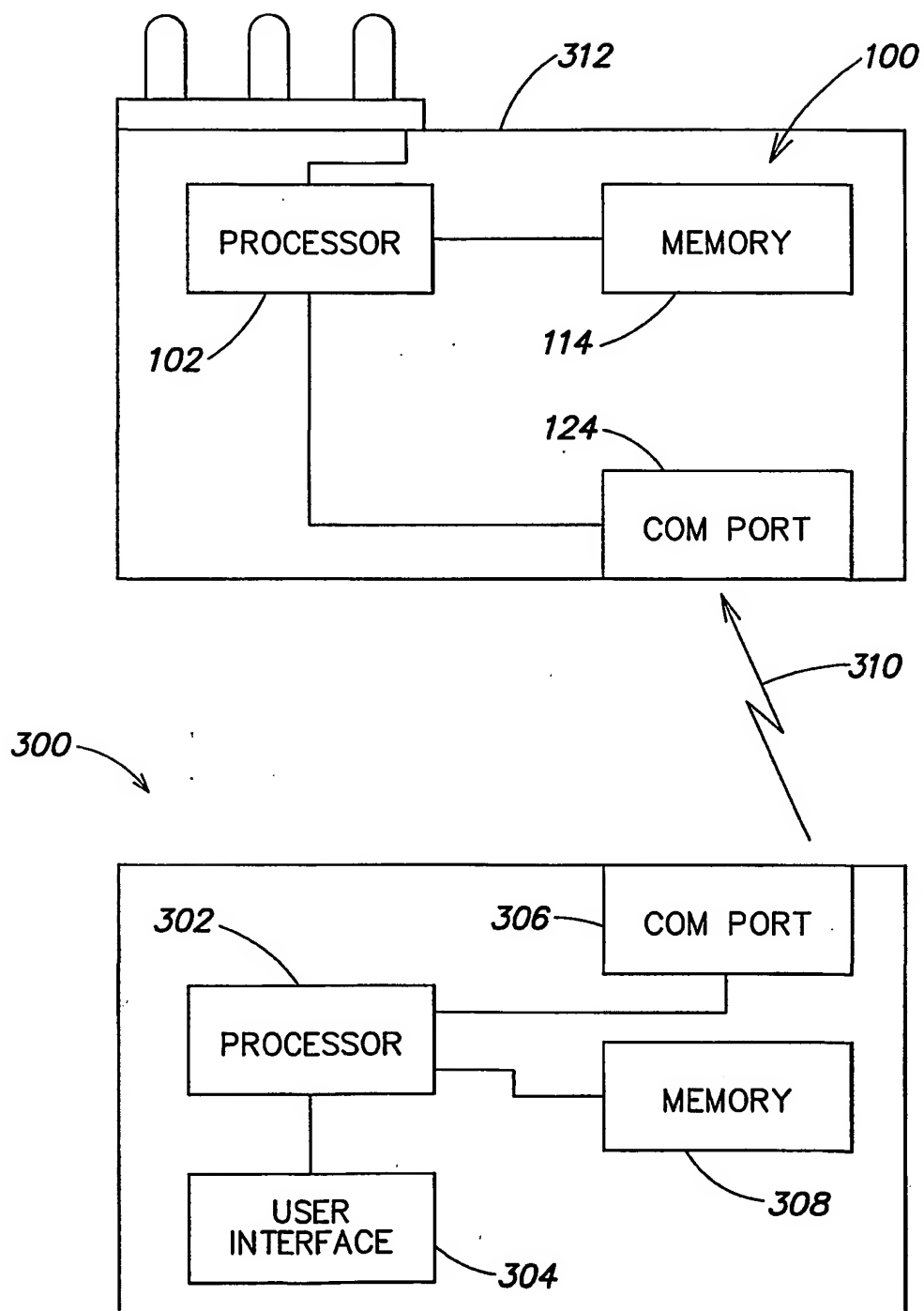


FIG. 1

2/3

**FIG. 2**

3/3

**FIG. 3**

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
6 September 2002 (06.09.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/069306 A3

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **H05B 33/08**,
37/02

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US02/04801

(22) International Filing Date: 19 February 2002 (19.02.2002)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/270,441 21 February 2001 (21.02.2001) US

(71) Applicant: **COLOR KINETICS INCORPORATED**
[US/US]; 10 Milk Street, Suite 1100, Boston, MA 02108
(US).

(72) Inventors: **LYS, Ihor, A.**; 476 Beacon Street, Apartment
6, Boston, MA 02115 (US). **MORGAN, Frederick**; 157

Butler Road, Quincy, MA 01970 (US). **DUCHARME**,
Alfred; 27 Patrick Road, Tewksbury, MA 01876 (US).
CHEMEL, Brian; 260 Lafayette Street #2, Salem, MA
01970 (US).

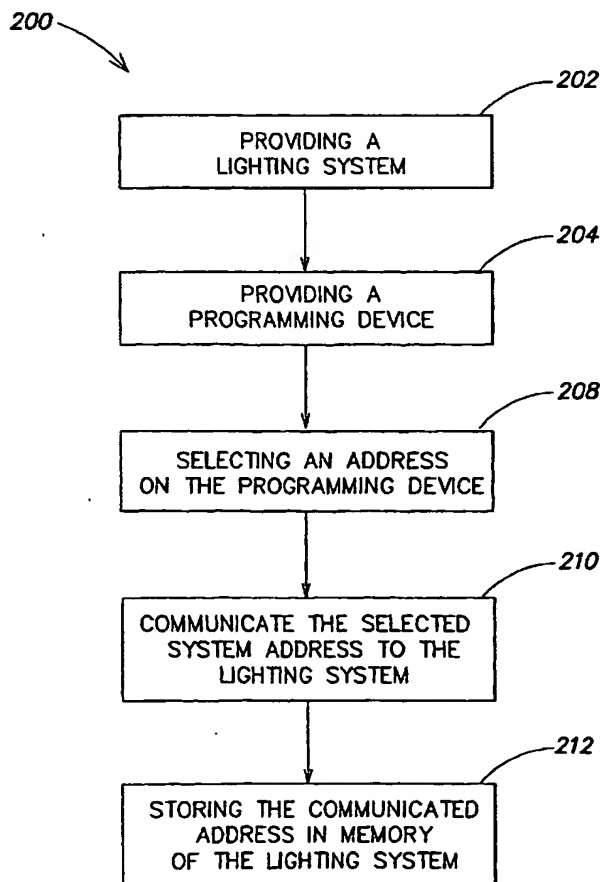
(74) Agent: **TEJA, Joseph, Jr.**; Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks,
P.C., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210 (US).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG,
SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN,
YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROGRAMMING ILLUMINATION DEVICES



(57) Abstract: Methods and apparatus for specifying and/or assigning one or more addresses in a lighting system. In one example, a user interface is coupled to a programming device that is adapted to provide one or more selected addresses to a programmable lighting system, based on user input via the user interface. The system is also adapted to store the one or more selected addresses in memory.

WO 02/069306 A3



Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR,
GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent
(BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG).

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
24 April 2003

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 H05B33/08 H05B37/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H05B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 352 957 A (WERNER WALTER) 4 October 1994 (1994-10-04)	1,15,21, 38,49, 63,69,86
Y	column 2, line 1 -column 11, line 3; figures 1-8	2-9, 22-29, 39-46, 50-57, 70-77, 87-94
Y	--- US 6 166 496 A (LYS IHOR ET AL) 26 December 2000 (2000-12-26) cited in the application column 9, line 36 -column 31, line 5; figures 1-22 --- -/--	2-9, 22-29, 39-46, 50-57, 70-77, 87-94

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 October 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

10. 02. 2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Albertsson, E

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In International Application No.

PCT/JS 02/04801

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6 175 201 B1 (SID ALBERTO) 16 January 2001 (2001-01-16) column 4, line 9 -column 6, line 28; figures 1-5 ---	1,21,38, 49,69,86
X	US 5 621 282 A (HASKELL WALTER) 15 April 1997 (1997-04-15) column 6, line 22 -column 7, line 2; figures 1-9 ---	38,86
A	US 5 059 871 A (PEARLMAN GORDON W ET AL) 22 October 1991 (1991-10-22) ---	
A	US 5 245 705 A (SWANEY RICHARD E) 14 September 1993 (1993-09-14) ---	
A	US 4 523 128 A (ZANSKY ZOLTAN ET AL) 11 June 1985 (1985-06-11) ---	
A	US 4 529 980 A (LIOTINE FRANK J ET AL) 16 July 1985 (1985-07-16) ---	
A	US 5 499 510 A (MOCHIZUKI MASAMICHI ET AL) 19 March 1996 (1996-03-19) ---	
A	EP 0 678 718 A (SANYO ELECTRIC CO) 25 October 1995 (1995-10-25) ---	
A	EP 0 652 689 A (VARI LITE INC A DELAWARE CORP) 10 May 1995 (1995-05-10) -----	

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-9, 15, 21-29, 38-46, 49-57, 63, 69-77, 86-94

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-9,15,21-29,38-46,49-57,63,69-77,86-94

2. Claims: 10,11,30,31,47,48,58,59,78,79,95,96

3. Claims: 12-14,18-20,32-37,60-62,66-68,80-85

4. Claims: 16,17,64,65

5. Claims: 97-120

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Initial Application No
US 02/04801

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5352957	A	04-10-1994	FI 922910 A JP 2957007 B2 JP 5504239 T NO 922444 A ,B, AT 95012 T DE 59002840 D1 DK 433527 T3 WO 9110276 A1 EP 0433527 A1 ES 2045571 T3	22-06-1992 04-10-1999 01-07-1993 20-08-1992 15-10-1993 28-10-1993 01-11-1993 11-07-1991 26-06-1991 16-01-1994
US 6166496	A	26-12-2000	CA 2314163 A1 EP 1040398 A2 US 2002171365 A1 US 2002171377 A1 US 2002163316 A1 US 2002153851 A1 US 2002130627 A1 US 2002171378 A1 US 2002113555 A1 US 2002047646 A1 US 2002047569 A1 US 2002074559 A1 US 2002158583 A1 US 2002152045 A1 US 2002101197 A1 AU 1924199 A WO 9931560 A2 US 2003011538 A1 US 6459919 B1 US 6292901 B1 US 2001028227 A1 US 6211626 B1 US 6340868 B1 US 2002101200 A1 AU 5312999 A CA 2336184 A1 EP 1090459 A2 JP 2002519989 T WO 0001067 A2	24-06-1999 04-10-2000 21-11-2002 21-11-2002 07-11-2002 24-10-2002 19-09-2002 21-11-2002 22-08-2002 25-04-2002 25-04-2002 20-06-2002 31-10-2002 17-10-2002 01-08-2002 05-07-1999 24-06-1999 16-01-2003 01-10-2002 18-09-2001 11-10-2001 03-04-2001 22-01-2002 01-08-2002 17-01-2000 06-01-2000 11-04-2001 02-07-2002 06-01-2000
US 6175201	B1	16-01-2001	US 2001000422 A1	26-04-2001
US 5621282	A	15-04-1997	NONE	
US 5059871	A	22-10-1991	NONE	
US 5245705	A	14-09-1993	CA 1176380 A1 DE 3280373 D1 EP 0076408 A2 ES 8306896 A1 IL 66667 A JP 58070339 A NO 823245 A	16-10-1984 19-12-1991 13-04-1983 16-09-1983 30-06-1985 26-04-1983 05-04-1983
US 4523128	A	11-06-1985	CA 1253199 A1	25-04-1989
US 4529980	A	16-07-1985	CA 1206530 A1	24-06-1986

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4529980	A	DE 3332667 A1	29-03-1984
		JP 1635938 C	31-01-1992
		JP 2060120 B	14-12-1990
		JP 59160398 A	11-09-1984

US 5499510	A 19-03-1996	JP 2667950 B2	27-10-1997
		JP 7091718 A	04-04-1995
		US 5630324 A	20-05-1997

EP 0678718	A 25-10-1995	BR 9501396 A	27-02-1996
		CA 2147220 A1	20-10-1995
		CN 1121573 A	01-05-1996
		EP 0678718 A2	25-10-1995
		JP 8005133 A	12-01-1996
		SG 28253 A1	01-04-1996
		US 5603225 A	18-02-1997

EP 0652689	A 10-05-1995	US 5640061 A	17-06-1997
		AU 693477 B2	02-07-1998
		AU 7766794 A	18-05-1995
		CA 2134848 A1	06-05-1995
		DE 69422686 D1	24-02-2000
		EP 0652689 A2	10-05-1995
		JP 7241085 A	12-09-1995
		TW 387650 Y	11-04-2000
